

INSIDE FACTS OF JEW AND RUSSIA

Possible Massacres Im- pending as Result Stoly- pin Assassination

JEW DRAWING TOGETHER

Leaders of Revolutionary Party
Would Avenge Fellow Hebrews—
Concern For Latter Has Already
Saved Czar—Does Fear of Czar Save
Jews?—How it Touches America.

(By THE RELIGIOUS RAMBLER.)

The ominous news from Russia, following the assassination of Prime Minister Stolypin, forecasts a general massacre of the Jews in Russia, who number about seven million. These tidings have caused a stiffening up of the Jewish consciousness throughout the world, in dread expectation of a repetition of the Kishinev horror. Christians, too, are especially concerned, not only because of their common humanity, but also because the attention of Christian leaders has, of late, been especially directed toward Russia by the attempts of the Baptist World Conference to send a mission to the Czar, and to establish an educational institution in St. Petersburg. Coming as it does on the heels of the recent Zionist Congress, this threatened anti-Semitic outburst opens up a number of important and interesting questions.

Why Revolutionists Have Been Quiet.

I chance to have direct and personal information of conditions in Russia, and of the plans of the revolutionists. In addition to having recently visited Russia, I have traveled with Jewish revolutionists who were fleeing from the power of Russia to America. I asked one of them, a leader who has made his home in America for several years, why it was that no recent outbreak of importance against the Czar, or the Russian authorities, had been reported. He said:

"We are making ready and biding our time. 'Bloody Sunday' was premature, although it made many revolutionists. Now we want to avoid repeating that mistake. We mean to be ready when the next revolution comes. We have not attacked the authorities because we have had an immense work to do in strengthening our own organization."

Then he proceeded to tell me of the revolutionary organization and meeting places in Moscow, and the plans they have for thwarting the police, should they be discovered. A favorite new device is to have the ante-chamber of their meeting places mined, so that upon the approach of the police the revolutionists may escape by various hidden passages, while the invaders are destroyed by an explosion. A large part of the student body—and there are no brighter or more forceful students anywhere than in Russia—are casting their fortunes in with the revolutionists.

The opportunity which these revolutionists seek may come in the case of trouble in the Far East. If Russia's present plan to invade China and seize Manchuria and part of Mongolia, is developed to the point of an open declaration there would probably be red revolution within a month. Trouble abroad for the government would mean immediate disorder at home.

Shielding the Czar—For a Time.

A revolutionist explained to me the singular immunity of the Czar from recent attacks of violence. "It is not that we have not been able to take the life of the Czar if we pleased. He has been in no danger from us, but rather from the occasional irresponsible fanatic. The revolutionists have really protected him. Our people are in his palace, and in all branches of the government, and know all impending moves. We have a complete secret service system. We can 'get' anybody in the government at almost any time we want."

"I confess that one reason why the Czar has been protected is that the authorities would at once take vengeance upon the Jews in Russia. They know that the leaders of the revolutionary party are Jewish students. These young men furnish the brains and the daring for our movement. The authorities can touch them most directly by wreaking vengeance upon their fellow Hebrews. For the sake of this great mass of poor people who

scattered throughout the land so that they cannot defend themselves, or be defended, we try to hold off until we are ready for the great coup."

"Primarily, we are not after the Czar, but after the worse people who are behind him. Our objection is not to any individual, but to the awful Russian system. We do not want to undertake battle until we are ready to fight the entire reactionary party in Russia. Naturally, we do our best to prevent a flare-up until we are ready. We are solidifying our organization and perfecting our plans, and preparing for the day of opportunity."

It is notable that in the greatest of Russian newspapers, the Novoe Vremya, a few days ago, an anti-Jewish policy was indicated. The reactionaries in the Russian government are coming into fresh control. Nevertheless, they may stay their hand—and this is the home of the Jewish party—from their knowledge that if there comes another Jewish massacre, there will probably be swift vengeance executed by the revolutionists upon the men in authority.

Great Powers Will Not Help.

Because of the anti-Semitic feeling throughout Europe, the Jews can look for small support in their trouble from the great powers. In the face of previous atrocities, Europe stood impotent. It is true that the growth and ramification of the great Hebrew banking houses have had a powerful and direct effect upon international politics. As yet, however, it has been unable to save the Jews in Russia.

Here thoughts turn to America. Not only does such a scare as the present greatly increase the emigration to this country from Russia, but it also stirs the Hebrews in America to fresh agitation against the failure of Russia to observe the treaties which give the citizens of a friendly nation the right to travel unrestricted. As a matter of fact, Russia as everybody knows, has never given the Jewish citizens of the United States the right to travel in Russia. No matter if one's grandfather was an American citizen, or his ancestors distinguished patriots in the Revolutionary War, if he is a Jew he is not given the protection of the American flag in traveling in Russia. He is stopped at the boundary and turned back. The Christian and the Jewish papers are both taking up this subject afresh.

The Effect Upon Zionism.

Not only will emigration from Russia to America be stimulated, but as many Jews as can get away will go to other hospitable parts of the earth, especially Great Britain. Zionism will open a way to the Holy Land and adjacent countries for many of them. The recent Congress of Zionists showed undiminished enthusiasm for colonization in the land of Abraham. This, in the face of an avowed hostility on the part of the Turkish Government which does not want others than Ottomans to colonize its territory. Backsheesh is a potent word in the East, however, and practically all the Jews in Palestine are there by having bribed their way in, and bribed permission to remain. There will probably be an immense stimulus of Zionism as a result of these troubles in Russia.

Russia Seething With Discontent.

At this time the persecuted Jews have a powerful ally in the awakened sentiment of the common people of Russia. Even the priests of the Russian Church who are the mainstay of reaction, have been unable to keep their followers from feeling the stir of democracy which is sweeping throughout the world. The plain working people are muttering against the condition of ignorance and subjection in which they are kept. They want real liberty and tolerance. The spirit of the time has reached even the common people of Russia.

A responsible American in Moscow told me that the working people of that city especially, show unprecedented courage in speaking their sentiments openly. They are against autocratic Russia. They grow in distaste for the autocracy every day. They do not hesitate to murmur that trouble will come just as soon as there is a good opportunity—and to most observers that opportunity will be war in the Far East.

Meanwhile, unsuspected allies are working for the Jews and the oppressed Russians in Europe and America. The Christian papers throughout the world are beginning to call for a fresh propaganda of proselyting among the Jews. While the latter do not relish this, they recognize a social and political benefit in the way of advertising that comes from the agitation.

Others are pointing out the need for greater tolerance on the part of the Russian government, and for such enlightenment as the projected world's Baptist University at St. Petersburg would have given. The Holy Synod made a grave mistake when it refused to receive a deputation from the World's Baptist Congress, for it has set these Baptists and their fellow Protestants, who are famous agitators, to arousing the attention of the world to conditions in Russia.

The movement for world Christian union also takes advantage of this crisis to point out that there is a most practical reason for bringing the Russian Orthodox Church into closer relation with the more liberal churches of the West. It is unthinkable that in this generation, a professedly Christian body should be sponsor for

the persecution and massacre of the Chosen People from whom sprang the Christian Church.

NATIONAL MEETING COTTON MILL MEN

The Address of President Hobbs Last Night at Meeting in Manchester

Manchester, Vt., Sept. 27.—President Franklin W. Hobbs, of Brookline, Mass., during his address tonight at the opening of the semi-annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, said in part:

"Let us hope that the time is near at hand when the man who conducts a great industrial enterprise will be looked upon once more as a public benefactor, not as a malefactor, and when the people will realize that he is of more value to the State than the demagogue who attacks him for the sole object of attempting to deceive the people in order to get their votes."

Cotton Manufacturing Conditions Deploable.

"Conditions in cotton manufacturing during the past six months have been deplorable," said Mr. Hobbs, in beginning his address. "The raw cotton situation and tariff agitation have been the chief causes of the abnormally dull trade we have experienced. Mills have been running short time and it has been estimated that during the past month production, both North and South, has not been fifty per cent of normal. Crop prospects indicate in the near future cheap and large supplies of raw material, but nevertheless trade lags and there is no feeling of optimism. The stocks of goods are small; the shelves of the jobbers and retailers are exceptionally bare; prices are low; the tariff is settled for a time at any rate, and yet at present the conditions of our business continue most unsatisfactory."

Need Cessation of Agitation.

"The fundamental conditions in the country are good, the crops, while not bounteous, are abundant and the financial situation is sound. We now need a cessation of agitation and then confidence will be restored and business resumed in normal proportions. The present may, therefore, well be the 'darkest before the dawn' period, for such depression never has and I believe never can long continue in our country. Let us hope that from now on there will be a gradual, steady improvement in conditions so that in the not distant future our mills may again be busy, our operatives employed at full time and full wages and prosperity reign again in the textile centers of our country, North and South."

The Underwood Bill.

Referring to the Underwood bill, Mr. Hobbs said it was "drawn up and passed by the House without giving the cotton manufacturers a chance to be heard, a hitherto unknown proceeding. Fortunately for the welfare of the industry and the country at large, President Taft vetoed this hasty and ill-advised legislation, which would have caused suffering and ruin to millions of people dependent on a great national industry," he continued.

Capitalization of Mill Properties.

Discussing the question of capitalization of cotton mill properties, President Hobbs took up a charge of over-capitalization made by Senator Bristow, of Kansas, and after presenting tabulated figures, said: "The eighty-nine mills in the table are actually capitalized for \$100,766,000, and operate 9,477,599 spindles at an average capitalization of \$10.63 per spindle. The figures show that instead of being, as claimed, enormously over-capitalized, the reverse is true, and that the actual replacement valuation of these mills is \$186,916,934, or an under-capitalization of \$86,150,634. The average capitalization per spindle is \$10.63 against a replacement value of \$19.72 per spindle, as figured from the table."

The Replacement Values.

"If the mills included in the table were capitalized at the replacement values in the table it would be necessary to add to the outstanding capital stock \$86,150,634, or in round numbers \$5 per centum to the present issues of stock. The facts are, therefore, that instead of being over-capitalized these New England mills are capitalized at about 54 per centum only of their replacement values."

Quick Assets, Good Will, Etc.

"These figures, of course, take no account of quick assets, good will or any other assets other than valuation of plant, while these other assets in many instances are of great additional value. It is therefore clearly shown that most of the mills in New England really misrepresent their actual con-

dition, mislead the public and give political agitators a chance to talk, by this unfortunate condition of under-capitalization and apparently high dividends. The per centum of dividends, unfortunately, catches the public eye and not the actual amount in comparison with the real value of the property. Twelve per centum and 16 per centum dividends sound large, but if the dividends were figured on the real value the situation would be found quite different. Mill shares in New England, as a whole, pay about 5 per centum only on the replacement values, and replacement values under normal conditions are about market values."

Small to Large Plants.

"In the early days of the industry it was the custom to build small mills, to make the capital small and gradually to build up the business, even if there were no dividends. The resulting plant, therefore, represents the grand accumulations of years and the capital now has no proper relation to the actual values. The new mills have been properly capitalized on a basis of actual cost to build and with reference to these new mills we hear no talk about excessive dividends, for they are conducted, like all modern business, on a capital representing a fair value of the property. It seems to me that this whole subject of capitalization is one that may well receive most careful attention, taking into consideration the true interests of the stockholders and the community at large."

"Owing to agitation and erroneous statements, that have been so freely made to the public during the past few years, the impression has gone abroad that the cotton mills of the country are owned and operated by the wealthy few and that the public at large have no direct interest in their success. The facts are so different from the published statements that it is hard to understand how the latter could have been made, unless with malicious purpose."

Some Interesting Figures.

"Reports from 106 mills, all located in New England, supplied the following interesting facts:

Total capital stock	\$135,601,000
Stockholders:	
Men	15,851
Women	11,650
Trustees	5,134

Total	35,635
Employees	148,350

"It will be noted first that 45 per centum of the stockholders are men, 41 per centum women and 14 per centum are trustees. In other words, 55 per centum of all the stock, or in round numbers the enormous sum of \$75,000,000 par value of stock, is owned by or held in trust for women and children dependent on its dividends for their livelihood."

Vast Army of Operatives.

"Furthermore, there are represented in the returns a vast army of 148,350 employees, for each one of whom an investment at par value of \$91 has been made, in the capital stock of these mills. It seems to me that this fact is an impressive one. In other words, before employment can be given, an investment in par value of capital stock, in round numbers of \$1,000, has been made for every man and woman who is to be employed in a cotton mill or considering the actual replacement value of the mills, the investment requisite before a man or woman can be given work is not \$1,000, but almost \$2,000."

ENORMOUS CATCHES OF FISH.

Fishermen Offering More Than the Shippers and Packers Can Handle.

New Bern, Sept. 30.—A visitor from Beaufort, N. C., who was in the city today, informed the writer that the fishers at that place have been making enormous catches during the past few days. In fact more than the packers and shippers there could handle. The supply of ice from the local factories is entirely too inadequate for the needs of the packers and several car loads of ice is shipped to that point from New Bern, each week. Monday morning a solid car load of twenty thousand pounds was sent down from this city and this relieved the situation somewhat. Saturday nine thousand pounds of blue fish were thrown away because the packers had not enough ice to preserve them. Judging from this condition, if another ice factory was established at that place the owners would have no trouble in selling their product. Every season this same thing occurs and it is really discouraging to both the fishermen and also the packers to have their fish spoil after they have gone to the trouble to catch them. During the first part of the season several capitalists from a Northern city visited Beaufort and looked over the situation with a view of establishing another ice plant there, but for some unexplained reason they decided not to make the venture and the people were allowed to make out as best they could with their present facilities, which, as said before, are very inadequate."

The Strawberry Crop.

The Pender Chronicle says that the strawberry crop in that section will be short this year. The dry weather delayed the setting out of plants so long until the young plants now being set out will not make more than half crop. Practically the same condition exists in this section."